





## In Port of Massawa

## Eritrean Rebels Reportedly Break Past Ethiopian Lines

NAIROBI, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—Diplomats in Addis Ababa said today that they had reports confirming that Eritrean guerrillas had broken through the defenses of the port of Massawa.

Accounts of the fighting, which began inland from the port a week ago, were made by spokesmen for the Eritrean People's Liberation Front in Khartoum and Rome. The diplomats said that these reports had been broadly substantiated from other sources in the Ethiopian capital.

The diplomats said that they had few details and were unable to confirm the front's claim last night that the port's main garrison of Jebelkhal had fallen.

A front spokesman said in Rome that the front's forces, numbering about 10,000, were moving on the dock area of Massawa where they face the Ethiopian Army and Navy.

Ethiopia has three large armed patrol boats and several smaller patrol boats that could support ground troops fighting in the docks, the diplomats said in Addis Ababa.

They said that they did not know whether an earlier report by the front that Ethiopians and Cuban advisers were preparing to evacuate the nearby Dahlak Islands was correct.

Diplomatic observers said that, if Massawa fell to the guerrillas, it would be a major blow for the government. Ethiopia has made two major efforts recently to reopen the road between Massawa and Asmara, the Eritrean capital, because of increasing difficulty in supplying Asmara.

Asmara needs large amounts of food and supplies for its 250,000 civilian population and about 20,000 soldiers based there. Since the road from Massawa was cut more than a month ago, the city has been supplied entirely by air.

Some food reaches the city

from surrounding areas but guerrilla forces have been closing in to deprive the government side of agricultural land and are now within shelling distance of the airport, the diplomats said.

## U.S. Protests Buildup

MOSCOW, Dec. 15 (UPI).—The U.S. Embassy confirmed yesterday that it had delivered a high-level protest to the Soviet Union concerning the Soviet arms buildup in Ethiopia.

An embassy spokesman said, "Our concern at those developments was expressed here in Moscow at a high level."

U.S. Ambassador Malcolm Tom called on Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko Monday. It was presumed that the U.S. protest about the Soviet shift of weapons to Ethiopia was made then.

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## Nothing New Under the Sun—Including Solar Heaters

By Terence M. Green

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 15—The idea prevalent today that solar water heaters are something new is false. They were common in the United States from the late 1890s through the 1920s.

The story of the early days of solar energy use is told in an article in the fall edition of the *Coevolution Quarterly*. Early settlers had heated water in sunlight for many years. A tank, usually painted black, was put in the sun early in the morning and by late afternoon the water in it was hot enough for washing.

Something better was needed, and in 1891 Clarence Kemp of Baltimore patented it. Called the

Climax, his heater was made up of four 8-gallon tanks laid horizontally in a glass-covered box, mounted on a slant so one tank was above another. By 1900, about 1,600 Climax solar heaters were in use.

Improvements An improved heater, with better water flow and a backup provision, was invented in 1896 by Frank Walker. Ownership of the Climax changed hands several times and in 1905 Charles Haskell, then its owner, introduced the improved Climax, with broader, shallower tanks which heated faster, with further improved water circulation and with a backup.

The Climax and Walker devices could heat water to 120 degrees

(F) by late afternoon, the improved Climax by early afternoon.

In 1908, William Bailey, a former steel-company engineer, succeeded in upgrading the home manufacture of hot water.

The cast-iron or galvanized tanks in existing heaters were not particularly efficient in transferring heat, so Bailey ran the water through copper pipes (a better heat-transfer medium) soldered to a copper sheet, both painted black. The smaller quantity of water exposed to the sun at any one time also heated faster.

In earlier heaters, the water stored in the same tanks in which it was heated cooled off at night and had to warm again the next day. Bailey removed the storage

from the heater and kept the hot water in an insulated tank, mounted on the rooftop or in the attic.

His idea worked: the water stayed hot all night and people could wash before breakfast and do the dishes right after. This was such an important advance that Bailey named his device the Day and Night Solar Water Heater and incorporated the business in 1911.

The final step came when the disastrously cold winter of 1912-13 froze many solar heaters and burst the pipes. The flood of complaints about clogging leaks nearly sank his company and forced him to create a new device in which a non-freezing solution was heated in the solar panel and then used to warm the tank water by being passed through an immersed coil. At that point, Bailey had developed the basic design used in practically all liquid-activated systems marketed today.

The reasons for the use of solar heating were cost and comfort. They were also the reasons for its fall.

As the Coevolution article points out, wood and coal were expensive around the turn of the century and gas even more so—not natural gas but artificial gas manufactured from coal.

Discomfort arose in heating water with a stove because that meant getting the stove hot first. By the time the water was hot the kitchen would be unbearable on most days of the year. The discovery of huge fields of natural gas in the 1930s and '40s brought the price down to a feasible level for most people. The invention of an insulated, gas-warmed heater with a thermostat which turned the fire on and off—essentially what is used today—solved the comfort problem and provided hot water more cheaply. The solar heater was on its way out.

Los Angeles Times

## U.S. Reportedly Had a Plan To Overthrow Rhee in 1950s

STANFORD, Calif., Dec. 15 (UPI)—The United States had a top-secret plan to overthrow President Syngman Rhee during the Korean war but never attempted to carry it out, a Stanford University history professor said yesterday.

Prof. Barton Bernstein said that he learned of the plan, called "Ever Ready," from documents recently declassified by the government.

Mr. Rhee was "a very troubling, often unreliable ally," the documents state, according to Prof. Bernstein. He said that the South Korean leader attempted repeatedly to disrupt U.S. negotiations to end the war.

"He wanted America and her United Nations allies to continue the war to conquer the Communist north and vanquish the Chinese 'volunteers,'" Prof. Bernstein said. As a result, he said, "American officials were torn between overthrowing Rhee, giving him a defense pact, and seeking an American pullout after the armistice."

Coup Endorsed Prof. Bernstein said that the Joint Chiefs of Staff endorsed an anti-Rhee coup in 1951 when Mr. Rhee threatened to withdraw his forces from the front lines to disrupt U.S. negotiations to end the war.

But he said that there was little enthusiasm in Washington for such a step because of the lack of a strong anti-Communist to replace Mr. Rhee.

"Plan Ever Ready" was revised several times during the first year of President Dwight Eisenhower's administration, Prof. Bernstein said.

Again in May, 1953, the proposal to overthrow Mr. Rhee was discussed at a high-level meeting attended by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and State Department officials.

Gen. Lawton Collins, Army chief of staff, is quoted as saying that he would "take Rhee under protective custody rather than submit to his blackmail."

No Agreement There was no agreement on a course of action, but a list of alternatives for President Eisenhower was drawn up, including a draft message authorizing use of "Plan Ever Ready" in an emergency.

"Plans for an American coup were vetoed by Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles," Prof. Bernstein said.

Mr. Dulles advised President Eisenhower to offer South Korea a security pact to get Mr. Rhee in line. Such a pact was signed, but the Korean leader continued



Syngman Rhee

trying to get the United States to continue the war in hopes of unifying the country.

"Plan Ever Ready" was held in reserve as long as Mr. Rhee was in power because he "continued to plague American leaders," Prof. Bernstein said.

He said that the more recent activities of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency in the United States "must be considered in relationship to the origins of the mutual security pact" of 1953.

According to Memo Released by FBI

## Hoover Said Kennedy Paid Jilted Woman

Wendell Rawls Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (UPI)—FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover told Attorney General Ramsey Clark yesterday that Kennedy paid a \$500,000 settlement to a woman who claimed to have been jilted by John Kennedy nine years before his death.

The settlement involved the jilted woman's claim that Kennedy was one of two men who had an affair with her. The settlement was obtained by William J. Brennan Jr., a columnist for the New York Times, who applied for them the Freedom of Information Act.

The documents contain little about the late president's private life. But they include an FBI memorandum that Kennedy paid a \$500,000 settlement to a woman who claimed to have had a affair with the president.

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person" and had lived with her mother in Boston. Her original name was Barbara Maria Kopczynska, the files said, but she was also known by the name Alicia Darr.

Alicia Darr, a professional painter, was married in 1957 to Edmund Purdom, an English actor, and they were divorced in August, 1961, in Juarez, Mexico. She now lives in New York.

A source close to Hoover said that Robert Kennedy did not respond to the FBI director's letter about the alleged court settlement, "so Mr. Hoover thought it was true."

But sources close to the late Robert Kennedy said it was unlikely "that any such transaction occurred."

Previous Story The linking of Judith Campbell Exner to the White House corroborates the story previously told by Mrs. Campbell and

previously denied by President Kennedy's secretary, Evelyn Lincoln.

The FBI internal memorandum said that Judith Campbell Exner had been "in telephonic communications with Sam Giancana, Chicago gangster, and with other underworld figures." In addition, she is the individual who has been in telephonic contact with Evelyn Lincoln, the President's secretary, and the White House. The nature of the relationship between Campbell and Mrs. Lincoln is not known. However, a private investigator of questionable reputation in Los Angeles has alleged that Judith Campbell at one time had an affair with President Kennedy.

Giancana later was shot to death in his Chicago home. He and other organized-crime figures were later acknowledged to have been contact employees of the CIA who had attempted to assassinate Cuban Premier Fidel Castro.

## Probers in Miami Suspect Huge International Bank Fraud

By Jeff Gerth

MIAMI, Dec. 15 (UPI)—Investigators from five federal and local agencies are pursuing here one of the largest financial fraud inquiries in recent history.

The inquiries center on Guillermo Hernandez-Cartaya, a Cuban exile in his mid-50s who operates out of Miami's Latin community.

Mr. Hernandez-Cartaya, and companies he controls are alleged to have secretly misappropriated and improperly diverted at least \$50 million from banks on three continents in the last few years, according to government officials and business associates of Mr. Hernandez-Cartaya.

No charges have been filed against Mr. Hernandez-Cartaya; the investigations of his financial empire are still in their early stages. However, an investigation by The New York Times involving legal records, his associates, financial documents and law enforcement agencies has provided evidence connecting him and his companies to altered records and missing documents.

In addition, investigators have linked his companies to funds of suspected narcotics traffickers and cash illicitly brought into the United States from Panama.

Investigations Under Way Mr. Hernandez-Cartaya's activities are being investigated by the FBI, the Internal Revenue Service, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the controller of the currency and the Dade County Public Safety Office.

Investigators believe that Mr. Hernandez-Cartaya used banks he controlled as vehicles to divert funds to his private ventures, many of which later failed to pay back the loans.

Also, investigators think that illicit funds from other Cubans and Latin Americans may have been moved through the complex corporate structure of a holding company controlled by Mr. Hernandez-Cartaya in order to disguise their ultimate source. Investigators believe that these funds in turn were used for legitimate investments.

Mr. Hernandez-Cartaya's activities also are under investigation by banking authorities in Panama, Colombia and the United Arab Emirates. In the Gulf last July, he eluded Emirati authorities who had confiscated his U.S. passport.

His tangled finances affect dozens of banks in the United States and abroad, as well as

various foreign governments. Many investigators feel that his activities underscore loopholes and inadequacies in regulations governing banks and financial activity outside the United States.

Numerous attempts to reach Mr. Hernandez-Cartaya have been unsuccessful. A visit by a reporter last Friday to the Coral Gables headquarters of the WFC Group Inc., the private holding company controlled by him, found few employees but many empty desks and file cabinets, dismantled phone systems and labeled file folders, the contents missing, strewn about the floor.

Out of Town Mr. Hernandez-Cartaya's personal secretary said that he was out of town for a couple of weeks. A telephone conversation this week, the secretary added, "I don't know where to locate him. If he calls in, he won't tell me where he is and I won't ask."

County court records show that the WFC building is in the process of being foreclosed, and a WFC official indicated that many of WFC's assets have been liquidated recently in an effort to avert bankruptcy.

The downturn in WFC's fortune appears to be almost as rapid as the company's rise in the lucrative international financial circles linking Miami and Latin America.

Mr. Hernandez-Cartaya started WFC in late 1971 after 20 years in the banking business. Most of his banking experience was gained in Cuba before the takeover by Fidel Castro in 1959. After fleeing Cuba, he became active in Brigade 2506, the exile group that participated in the Bay of Pigs invasion. He spent two years in a Cuban jail after the invasion's failure in 1961.

With the formation of WFC, former associates said, Hernandez-Cartaya hoped to use his wide-ranging contacts in the Latin American political and economic world to tap the growing market between U.S. lenders and Latin American borrowers made possible by the 1969 Edge Act.

That federal legislation enabled U.S. banks to conduct international financing and accept foreign deposits, including the use of numbered accounts, for business outside the United States. WFC soon became the broker and a participant in legitimate syndications of loans totaling

hundreds of millions of dollars to numerous Central American and South American government agencies. In effect, the company acted as an investment bank.

Financial Conglomerate From its base in investment banking, WFC expanded into a full-scale financial conglomerate, with interests including commercial banks, insurance and real estate development, computer credit services and a trading company.

To the hundreds of reputable businessmen and government officials who have worked for or dealt with the Cuban, his credentials and financial resources seemed convincing and his manner charming.

But The New York Times' investigation of Mr. Hernandez-Cartaya's finances shows a darker side, hidden behind a maze of intercorporate transactions, apparently designed to confound even his closest associates.

A former top official in Unibank, a Panamanian bank controlled by WFC, said in a telephone interview from Panama

City that certain key decisions were made without the knowledge of Unibank officials.

"The bank was really run in Miami," the former official said. "I didn't know about it down here, even though we were supposed to be running the bank. There were discrepancies between the books in Miami and those in Panama."

The formation of Unibank was the first attempt by Mr. Hernandez-Cartaya to expand his banking activities.

Three U.S. banks bought shares of about 8 percent each in Unibank and two Latin American banks became minority owners.

The three U.S. banks, whose assets total more than \$5 billion, are the Mercantile International Corp., a subsidiary of the Mercantile Trust Co. of St. Louis, the First National Bank of Louisville, a subsidiary of the First Kentucky National Corp., and Midland International Inc., a subsidiary of Midland Bank Inc. of West Orange, N.J.

Unibank was quickly able to obtain a Class One banking license, the most liberal license for a Panamanian bank, enabling it to take deposits from the public. By 1976 it had almost \$50 million in assets, and offices and affiliates all over the world.

However, Unibank documents show that more than half the assets involved WFC-related transactions, such as loans. In addition, according to Unibank officials, information about the bank's loans was withheld by WFC's Miami office, creating discrepancies in the bank's official books.

For example, Unibank put together a \$25-million loan to an agency of the Colombian government, funded by a number of banks, including Mercantile. When the Colombian agency made its first repayment of about \$4 million—money that in turn should have gone to the funding banks—the information about the repayment was never relayed

## U.S. Sees Confusion

## Venezuela Is Said to Seek Delay of OPEC Price Session

By Milton R. Benjamin

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (UPI)—The Carter administration's campaign to persuade oil-producing nations to freeze next year's prices at their present level was plunged into confusion yesterday.

Diplomatic sources in Caracas reported that Venezuela, which was scheduled to be the host to next week's annual meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, had proposed to the other 12 OPEC members that the meeting be postponed.

Venezuelan officials insisted publicly yesterday that "the OPEC meeting will take place as scheduled" on Tuesday, but U.S. sources said that they believed that a postponement was under consideration.

The Carter administration wants the meeting to be held next week because four of the major oil producers—Saudi Arabia, Iran, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar—have endorsed a price freeze.

The United States fears that if the OPEC meeting is postponed, pressure within the cartel will grow for at least a 5 or 6-percent increase in the world price of oil, now \$12.70 a barrel.

Vance 'Hopeful' Concern in Washington over whether next week's OPEC meeting will take place has overshadowed the encouragement that U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance received on the oil price question yesterday during talks with King Khalid of Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Vance, who met with Saudi leaders in Riyadh at the end of a six-nation tour of the Middle East, was told that Saudi Arabia, the world's largest petroleum producer, would work to block a price increase at the scheduled OPEC meeting.

U.S. spokesman Hoddin Carter 34 described Mr. Vance as "very hopeful" after his talks with the Saudis.

Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Sheikh Zaki Yamani, later presented the proposal the Saudis made for a price freeze when members of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries met in Bahrain.

While the Arab producers' conference was not primarily con-

cerned with the price issue, Arab members of OPEC are divided over whether to press for an increase.

Iraq, Algeria and Libya have declared that a price rise is justified, and Libya has demanded an increase of 23 per cent.

Energy Aide on Trip

The Venezuelan government denied that it was asking for a postponement. It subsequently confirmed, however, that Venezuelan Energy Minister Valentin Hernandez had left Caracas on what officials suggested was an effort to gauge the seriousness of the price dispute.

Diplomatic sources in Caracas said that Mr. Hernandez was on his way to Bahrain and would meet there with Arab oil ministers. The Venezuelan government, however, insisted that Mr. Hernandez was flying only to London and officials privately suggested that other oil ministers would join him in the next few days.

Carter administration sources appeared yesterday to credit reports that a postponement of the OPEC meeting was under consideration. They indicated that they felt that the Caracas conference would be delayed if no agreement on the price issue appeared likely.

"What this would create, unfortunately, is additional uncertainty," a U.S. official said.

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## Ex-Nazi Appeals 15-Year Sentence

THE HAGUE, Dec. 15 (AP)—Pieter Menten, 78, a Dutch millionaire convicted of Nazi war crimes, today filed an appeal against his 15-year jail sentence, the Justice Ministry said.

The art collector was sentenced yesterday by an Amsterdam court for participation in the killing of between 20 to 30 Polish Jews at the village of Podborce in the summer of 1941 while serving with a Nazi SS unit. Podborce is now in the Soviet Union.

The appeal is a matter for the Supreme Court, which does not examine the merits of the case but only whether the judicial process and the imposed punishment were correct.

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## 270 Planes at Little-Known Bases

## U.S. Still Has Large Air Force Unit in Britain

By R.W. Apple Jr.

ALCONBURY, England, Dec. 15 (NYT).—More than 35 years after Pearl Harbor, more than 30 years after VE day, U.S. warplanes still thunder across the skies over East Anglia.

During World War II, the flat fenlands that stretch toward the Continent were dotted with U.S. air bases. Armadas of Mustangs and Liberators took off from more than 60 airstrips in rural Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Cambridgeshire for targets across the North Sea in Nazi-held Europe.

Although few Britons seem aware of their presence, there are still five U.S. air bases in East Anglia, and a sixth to the west, near Oxford. They are the domain of the U.S. Third Air Force—16,000 men and women and almost 300 planes.

The Third Air Force, with about 270 fighter planes in Britain, is nearly as strong as the Royal Air Force, which lists 284 strike aircraft, mostly fighter-bombers, in the United Kingdom.

Alconbury, 20 miles northwest of Cambridge, is the only remaining link between World War II and the present. It housed P-34s and B-17s from 1942 until 1945, and today is the base of the 10th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing. According to local residents, it was used for some of the scenes in the classic movie about the



Bases at Alconbury, Lakenheath, Mildenhall, Bentwaters and Woodbridge are used by the U.S. Third Air Force. The Royal Air Force has a base at Wyton.

European air war, "12 O'Clock High."

To visit Alconbury or the other East Anglian bases—Mildenhall, Lakenheath, Bentwaters and Woodbridge—is to step out of rural England and into small-town United States. You pay for gasoline at the filling station and for tomato juice at the commissary in dollars, not pounds. You eat hamburgers and chili, not steak-and-kidney pie, at the snack bar, and for breakfast you can order English muffins which are as un-English as clam chowder.

The streets at Alconbury are named Texas, Michigan, Ohio and Iowa. The high school at Lakenheath, which has 580 pupils, has an enormous sign on its playing field—U.S. football post.

If he wants to, says Lt. Col. Alan Schuchter, the Third Air Force information officer, a young airman can live as if he is in the middle of Kansas.

But the average Englishman, driving past the bases, could be forgiven for not knowing that they were U.S. bases. Although the only British officer on each of them is an RAF squadron leader who deals with village complaints about noise and other liaison problems, the bases belong to the British government.

## "Tank Tanks"

The main off-base evidence of the Americans' presence in this rich farming country northeast of London is their big cars. In the pubs, the local people call them "tank tanks."

There are some grumbles from the villagers around the bases. The roar as the planes take off is "disturbance," complains an old-timer who lives near Bentwaters. The Americans have forced rents up, and the police in Ipswich have had to contend with more drug cases than they would otherwise have expected. But for the most part, relationships are cordial.

"I think we've hit on a good idea, not advertising our presence," said Col. Gerald Lary, commander of the Tactical Reconnaissance Wing. "In other countries, we're sometimes gotten in trouble with people who considered us intruders. We're guests, and the nomenclature shows it."

Col. Lary, a 43-year-old fighter pilot from Mission, Texas, is an Anglophile with a strong interest in British politics. A graduate of the Royal College of Defense Studies in London, he seems thoroughly at home here. Local

politicians speak highly of him, and the commander of the nearby RAF air base at Wyton sees to it that he is invited to neighborhood functions.

The Third Air Force operates under a status-of-forces agreement with the British government, which not only provides a broad outline for U.S. military operations here but also spells out such relatively minor matters as eligibility to purchase tax-free cigarettes and liquor.

Most of the U.S. Air Force units in Britain are fighter squadrons, equipped with F-111s and F-4 Phantomies. But Col. Lary's wing is different. One of its squadrons flies RF-4 reconnaissance planes that gather intelligence over East Germany, and the other is an "aggressor" squadron, one of only four in the Air Force. The squadron, equipped with F-5 Tiger fighters, stands in for the enemy in training for dogfights.

The "aggressor" squadron (officially the 57th Tactical Fighter Squadron) flies planes drawn from U.S. and other North Atlantic Treaty Organization units in Europe.

The headquarters of the "aggressor" squadron leaves little doubt as to which potential enemies it is standing in for. The unit's shoulder patch shows a sunburst shining at a bear, the Soviet flag hangs opposite the operations desk and color portraits of Mao Tse-tung, Lenin and Stalin decorate the wall of the intelligence section.

## F-111 Crashes

NEWMARKET, England, Dec. 15 (AP).—A U.S. Air Force F-111 plane from Lakenheath Air Base crashed near here today, police reported.

The plane's crew of two ejected, and initial reports indicated that they were not seriously hurt, police said. There were no injuries on the ground.

## Obituaries

## Alvan Barach, Pioneered Breathing Aids

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (NYT).—Dr. Alvan L. Barach, 82, a pioneer in respiratory therapy and developer of the first practical oxygen tent, died here Tuesday.

He was a leader in research in breathing difficulties, developing the ventilated oxygen tent in the 1920s and adding helium and pressure breathing to oxygen therapy for asthma patients in 1924. Later, he led development of a mechanical coughing

device, which automatically sweeps up life-endangering secretions accumulating in the lungs and bronchial tubes.

Dr. Barach also developed the first continuous method of administering aerosol therapy. He was later the major developer of devices to enable sufferers of chronic breathing problems to exercise with small oxygen-containing devices and an early exponent of diaphragmatic breathing.



LIMITED CORP.—Ted Spewock, of Ligonier, Pa., leads his only employee, Smokey, out of his coal mine. Federal mine safety laws forced Mr. Spewock to let two employees go, cutting his daily output from 12 to 2 tons. He has been working the mine for 17 years.

## Pressure on Pretoria Hurts Economies

## Black Africa Faces Dilemma on Sanctions

By David Lamb

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast.—As black African nations demand broader sanctions against the white-minority South African government, they propel themselves toward a painful decision: How far can they push Pretoria politically without crippling themselves economically?

At least 12 black African nations are so economically dependent on South Africa that they would face ruin if a total em-

bargo were enforced on South Africa. A handful of others have looser ties, and a few more publicly denounce the regime of Prime Minister John Vorster but privately deal with it through various back doors.

For instance: Emperor Bokassa I of the impoverished Central African Empire has an Israeli on his staff whose primary responsibility is to elicit aid and investment from South Africa. In 1971, a 10-year South African aid package worth \$250 million went into effect.

Zaire imports more than 50 per cent of its food from South Africa. Zambia's major import-trader partner is South Africa. The Seychelles and Mauritius get most of their tourists from South Africa. Malawi received the \$12 million it needed to build a new capital at Lilongwe from South Africa and nearly 30,000 Malawi citizens are working in South African mines.

The Republic of Cape Verde, an island chain formerly belonging to Portugal, receives 20 per cent of its foreign earnings by refueling South African Airways jets at Ilha do Sal. South Africa built the airport.

Maximilian Mosembe treats South African businessmen like dignitaries. The Mozambique ports are run by South African experts, a South African company has recruited more than 20,000 Mozambicans for its gold mines and South African industrial consumers in Transvaal receive much of their electrical power from facilities at Mozambique's Cahora Bassa Dam.

## Economic Foes

In fact, the entire economic focus of southern black Africa is toward Johannesburg. Its goods fill the stores in Botswana, on its northern border, and in the small states of Lesotho and Swaziland. Its railroads move north into the neighboring states. Its factories manufacture products available nowhere else in Africa.

"It was in Gabon the other week trying to sell heavy construction equipment," a South African businessman said. "They told me that after the Soweto riots they were done with us. No more business with South Africa."

"So I asked them if they'd buy the equipment through our parent company in the United States and they said, 'Sure.' Now they're getting tractors made in South Africa and paperwork processed in the United States," he said.

## Guerrilla Campaign

If the black African attitude appears hypocritical, it should be remembered that some of the same countries that trade with South Africa out of economic necessity also have paid dearly for their commitment against apartheid.

Mozambique lost more than \$200 million in annual duties and transit fees when it closed its

## Doctor Claims Successes

## 'Relaxation' Techniques Used In Bulgaria to Speed Learning

By Murray Seeger

SOFIA—In an old building on Budapest Street, a dozen Bulgarian men and women settled back in their reclining chairs while their teacher started playing a taped Paganini violin concerto.

"Relax now and enjoy your concert," she said. It was shortly before noon, the room was warm and quiet and the music lovely. After five minutes, the teacher began reading in English a story about a woman who had made a visit to Cairo. The scene could have been quiet hour at a kindergarten or story time at an old folks' home. Actually, it was the final hour of a day's English lesson at the Institute of Suggestology and Parapsychology.

Established in 1968, the institute is the creation of Dr. Georgy Lomov, a physician and psychotherapist whose experiments in using psychological techniques to improve the learning process led to the institute's part of its Ministry of Education. The institute is also a center of international interest and some

controversy because of the claims Dr. Lomov has made for his developments.

Dr. Lomov has lectured and demonstrated his teaching methods in Western Europe and the United States. They are based on 15 years of research and experimentation and 35 years of practice as a psychiatrist.

In describing his teaching methods, Dr. Lomov emphasizes the importance of "psychological relaxation," which unlocks "hidden reserves of the consciousness."

The Lomov methods have been adopted in Bulgaria for programs, one to teach adult foreign languages and the other to accelerate children's learning in public schools.

In the language courses, classical music plays a vital role, establishing the relaxed atmosphere that Dr. Lomov feels required to make students receptive to an accelerated learning process. On the first day of an English course, for instance, 14 students are asked to sit back in heavy velvet chairs and listen to a recording of the Bach Goldberg variations pour forth from a loudspeaker.

"The teacher must establish a relationship with the student, just like a psychotherapist does with a patient," Dr. Lomov says. "The student learns to be in contact with the teacher, once in teacher uses all the standard psychological therapeutic techniques."

Report With Students After establishing a rapport with the students, the teacher begins playing the musical language, contains at least 600 different words.

The material is repeated the first time in a slow, deliberate manner, and then in a more rapid, lively manner. After the first session, the lessons are divided into sections for intensive new material, reviewing that material from previous lessons, reinforcing, or repeating, has been a standard course in German four-hour days.

"By this method we get a lot of times better results than with traditional methods," Dr. Lomov says. "We are not talking about a 10 percent better result, but a 300, 400, and even 500 percent improvement of new information."

Dr. Lomov claims that his method trains by his method, in that most of the new information they are given, because the minds have been opened by the relaxing atmosphere in which the lessons are given.

A class visited recently was upper-level group in the 12th week of a second 22-week course. The English read by the teacher was advanced, filled with idioms and difficult vocabulary. The teacher read, the students listened and took notes in their workbooks, which included a Bulgarian translation.

"Now the girl made a distance call from Cairo," the teacher asked. "A call to Europe," a student answered.

"The girl describes a typical Middle Eastern scene, mosques and minarets," the teacher continued. "Do we have a mosque in Sofia?"

"Yes, there is one down by central square," another student answered.

After discussion of the lesson, the teacher introduced the final music and told the students to relax and enjoy their concert. Then she started reading material.

A total of 5,000 students in schools are now being taught foreign subjects with the Lomov method. Starting with a 14-level experimental group in capital, Dr. Lomov has expanded his program to cover the three grades in schools throughout Bulgaria.

The system uses sound dramas recorded on video and transmitted to the classroom from the national television center in Sofia. To teach mathematics, for instance, four different plays will be shown to the pupils during a year.

"In one musical story, child will be exposed to most of the mathematical principle he expects to learn during the entire school period," Dr. Lomov said.

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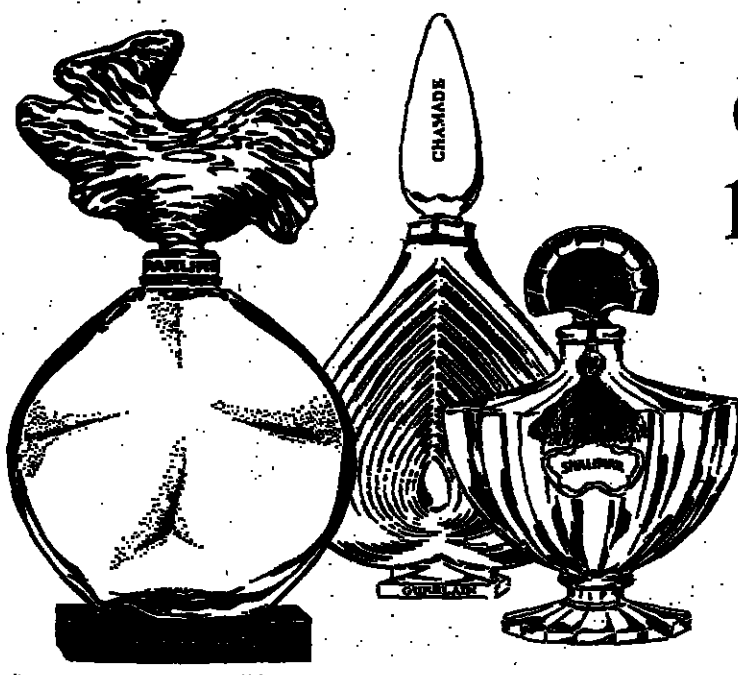
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MUSIC IN FRANCE

Comparing the Poles Of Romantic Opera

By David Stevens

MARSEILLE, Dec. 15 (UPI)—The extremes of romantic opera were encompassed in two productions—Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" here and Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore" in Nice—that also of extremes in approach to production and to the role of the conductor.

82 years separate the two but it might as well be centuries, for "Tristan" is a drama of psychological and of seminal importance in the history of music, while "L'Elisir" is a bel canto piece almost a throwback to the 18th century. And Bert Lindemann, who was an excellent singer of a piece with romantic intensity, while Caballé, in Nice, was simply the reason d'être for the production.

"Tristan," Paul Hager, the director, and Wolfram and Marie Skalkottka, the designers, collaborated in a staging that was both modern and traditional. The settings of all three acts were easily identifiable but they were decorated with a rich sense of color and a sense of verticality that was reminiscent of the architecture of the Rhine. The sets, which were designed by Gustav Klimt, were excellent. If hardly realistic, they were at least with fluid movement and a sense of life that was not overdone. Symbolism was used, but not overdone, and the lighting was excellent, giving the production a sense of life and movement that was not overdone.

guaranteed, parched trees of the final act. Isolde was lighted so that she personified the torch in Act II, and did not simply die but became immaterial in the enigmatic darkness of the Liebestod.

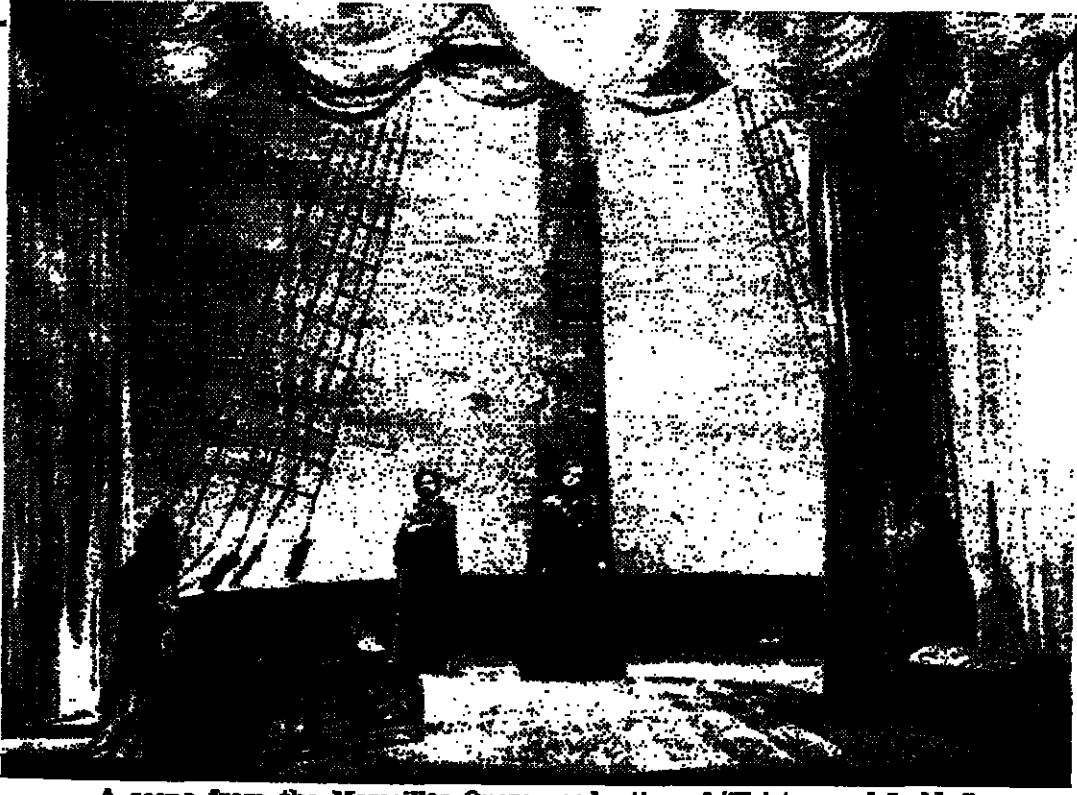
Ringing Heroes

Lindemann, while sometimes forgetful in her vocalism, was nonetheless an excellent singer, admirably partnered by Richard Cassilly's ringing vocal heroics, although he was sometimes in trouble in the more lyrical passages. Elisabeth Connell was a rich-voiced Brangaene in her debut in the role, Raymond Wolansky was a sympathetic Kurwenal and Gérard Serkoyan an affecting King Mark.

Purists were offended by a substantial slice from Act III, so that the music jumped from Tristan's death to the Liebestod and left King Mark and Melet at sea—although it made sense in terms of the production. More damaging was Diego Masson's earnest but pedestrian conducting, quite lacking in romantic thrust, sensuousness or helpfulness to the singers.

Rudimentary Sets

The Nice production of "Parisina" (billed here as "Parisina d'Este"), which goes on to Barcelona, is an outgrowth of a concert performance in New York a few seasons ago under the musical direction of Eve Queler, who also is conducting this staged revival. It would be more accurate to call this staging a costumed concert performance. The sets, which date from a recent revival in Bergamo, were rudimentary, and the staging, credited to Giuseppe



A scene from the Marseilles Opera production of "Tristan und Isolde."

de Tomasi, was little more than traffic direction. Despite Queler's efforts and decent playing by the Nice Philharmonic, the whole business had the air of a dress rehearsal.

No matter. Caballé, after an uneven start, gave a formidable display of Donizettian vocal agility, replete with ravishing pianissimo and mezzo-voice passages. She was abetted by Domenico Gonzalez, a neat but very small-voiced tenor; Vicente Sardero, the smooth-voiced baritone heavy, and Juan Pons, a young, richly endowed bass who will be heard from again. The tangled story of love and jealousy and the Cenci-Ghibelline was hardly convincing stuff but one is entitled to think that a Callas

would have made something of it anyway.

The work was billed as a French premiere, which it was not, since Rubini and Grist took care of that at the Théâtre-Italien in Paris in 1838, and an assiduous local researcher has even found a Nice performance from the same era.

SHARPS AND FLATS

PARIS—Tap dancer Jimmy Slyde is one of the highlights of Zizi Jeanmaire's new revue at the Bobino theater in Paris. The show is booked for three months, but judging by the opening-night crowd, it could last longer. Parisian as ever, the elf-like Zizi seemed completely recovered from the tendon operation that kept her inactive for two years. She sang and danced well and easily with her "boys" and did a cute number with Jimmy Slyde. She doesn't appear until after intermission, and that is a little too long to wait, but once she comes on the audience is hers. Les Etolles, a Brazilian group, sing along with Zizi as she plays with the crowd. Roland Petit directed and Yves Saint Laurent did the costumes.

Elsewhere in Paris, the Korny Clarke Trio is appearing nightly at the Club St. Germain, Benny Waters is at the Club Zed, Wallace Davenport at the Jazz Trad in the Hôtel Méridien, Joe Turner at the Oliviers and Dave at the Olympia. The Archie Shepp quartet will be at the Stadium Dec. 20 and 21 at 10 p.m.

The group Family of Love, with guest appearances by Paris-based American singer Jeanne Manson and Dennis Rousseau, have just recorded "The Story of the Bible" on the Philips label. There are two versions, English and French, and Jeanne sings in both. The album was produced by her husband, André Djaoui—they were married in Las Vegas two weeks ago.

Joan Baez, concluding her British tour, is in Oxford Dec. 16 at the New Theatre, the next night in Birmingham at the Odeon, and then winds up in London Dec. 19-21 at the Hammermith Odeon.

LONDON—British blues singer Beryl Bryden, celebrating her 25th year in show business, is at the 100 Club on Dec. 17 and the 18th at the Portman Hotel at noon. Turkish singer Baris Manco and the Kertalan Express will be at the Rainbow Theatre Dec. 17 at 8:30 p.m. in the Maison the Hammamsmith Odeon Dec. 22 at 7 p.m., and George Melly, John Chilton's Feet Warmers and the Ronnie Scott Quintet are at Ronnie Scott's every night.

The Golden Gate Quartet has just recorded a "45" in French, "Cheque Enfant et Vient au Monde," and on the flip side "C'est la Nuit de Noël" to the tune of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." They will give a concert in the Paris suburb of Créteil Dec. 17 at 8:30 p.m. in the Maison de la Culture and another on Dec. 20 in Rochefort-sur-Mer at 8:30 p.m.

—FRANK VAN BRADLE

THEATER IN PARIS

Brook Revives the Indefinable 'Ubu'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 15 (UPI)—Peter Brook's production of "Ubu" at Les Bouffes du Nord is a commendable and, on the whole, a successful experiment, a fresh staging of the theatrical nonsense that introduced the Drama of the Absurd more than 70 years ago.

This strange play by Alfred Jarry, written in the 1890s for marionettes, was first performed by players of flesh and blood at the Théâtre de l'Œuvre under the aegis of Lugné-Poe, the most enterprising impresario and discoverer of playwrights of his generation. Firmin Gémier was the first Père Ubu and Louise France the first Mère Ubu, that loathsome pair who, in Jarry's opinion, symbolized blind and ferocious philistinism. "I call bouffons all that is base," declared Flaubert, and this declaration Jarry illustrated in unique theatrical form.

It is a work impossible to classify and difficult to define. Sacha Guitry, who attended its rowdy premiere in 1894, has best summed it up as a masterpiece of a kind. "You will ask, what is its kind?" he wrote. "It is neither strictly humor nor strictly parody. I should put it first among excessive caricatures, ranking it with most original and powerful burlesques of all time, with the color, highlights and wit that caricature may contain."

It opens with a thunderclap that characterizes it when Ubu shouts at his wife: "Mère Ubu, why are you so ugly tonight? Is it because people are coming to dinner?"

The guests arrive and what they say and what they eat and drink and what they do—with Ubu as a "natural" leader of the army of destructive stupidity on the march—compose the nightmare incidents of Jarry's comic fantasy.

Scene Is Nowhere

Jarry outlined his notions for the direction to Lugné-Poe and Brook has cleverly adopted some of them. "As for the action, that takes place in Poland, that is to say, nowhere," he wrote the director. "This is a political fable for even the name of Poland had been erased from the map in 1890." Brook appropriately lets the action roam over the performing space of the theater.

"The costumes should give as little as possible the impression of local color or chronology (this renders better the idea of something eternal)," stipulated the author. "They should preferably be modern, as the satire is modern; and, and, and, to make the play appear more wretched and hor-



A portrait of Monsieur Ubu.

rific." Again Brook has followed this to the letter.

Jarry proposed an "accent" for Ubu and Brook has not only fulfilled this request, but has found more than one interpreter with an accent. Andreas Katsulas plays Ubu with the necessary force and snap-turtle delivery and the role of Mère Ubu is shared by Michèle Collison and Miriam Goldschmidt.

"Ubu," though it has never been as appreciated abroad as in France, has had strong influence everywhere—in France, on Cocteau, Apollinaire and Picasso; more recently on Ionesco and Beckett, and abroad on all "absurdist" from Arrabal to Albee. It is regarded by French critics as a classic—or semi-classic—and Brook's vivid version will enlighten many. In its present reincarnation it reveals that it is more than a playhouse curio of historical importance. The vigor of its cutting humor can still electrify the boards.

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"La Vie Singulière d'Albert Nobbs" (at the Petit Orsay) is Simone Benmussa's adaptation of a George Moore novelette. The celebrated Irish author claimed to have based his fascinating story on fact.

In a Dublin hotel that his family frequented in the 1890s when he was a child, he was disturbed by the odd looks and comportment of a manservant.

When the domestic died, it was discovered that the man was a woman. She had taken to male disguise to earn higher wages and for countless years—since girlhood—had lived a double life. It is not surprising that this incident inspired the storyteller, and Moore wrote the rest out of his rich imagination as only he could write such a tale.

Moore tried his hand at playwriting more than once, but never with triumphant results. His plays were too literary for the theater, a disappointment he shared with Henry James and Conrad. Miss Benmussa has transformed "Albert Nobbs" into a better play than Moore ever achieved. Not only has she captured the beauty and style of Moore's writing in her version, but she has also evoked a period and mood with her remarkable direction and scenography. For an enchanted hour or two we seem to be in that Dublin hotel of 100 years ago, discovering macabre mysteries.

Juliet Berto as the unhappy butler, Brigitte Catillon as another woman driven to the same economic extremity, Sabine Haudepin as the flirtatious maid, Marie-Hélène Dasté as the hotel's proprietress and Jacqueline Sag as a waterfront prostitute play it beautifully, aided by the invisible narration in the Moore manner. It is not great drama but it is perfect theater, an evening that will haunt the memory.

Billingsgate Market Is Under a Curse

Graham Heathcote

LONDON (AP)—Billingsgate Market, where fish has been sold for 600 years, is doomed. Its last day is numbered. Its last day, says Smithers, president of the Fish Merchants Federation, is numbered. Its last day, says Smithers, president of the Fish Merchants Federation, is numbered. Its last day, says Smithers, president of the Fish Merchants Federation, is numbered.

The existing market building, a structure of iron pillars and open, drafty halls full of water tanks, was put up in 1875 and has been condemned on health grounds.

Mr. Smithers, in evidence Tuesday to a House of Commons committee probing the fishing industry, said that the foundations are starting to crack.

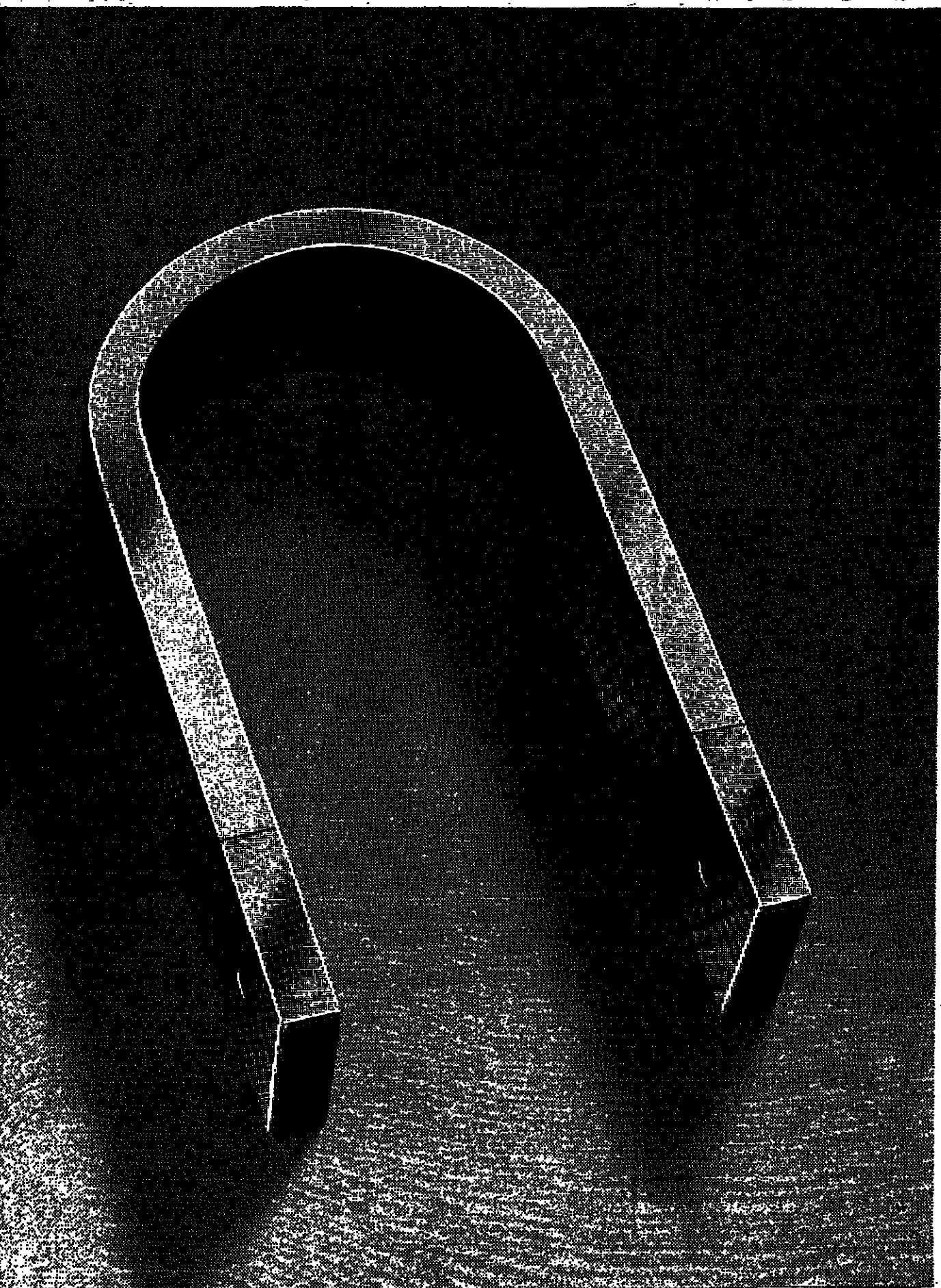
The smell at Billingsgate is incredible. The market makes itself known streets away. At daybreak, the peak time of buying and selling, the market is a boisterous place.

The shouted oaths of the porters brought the English language a new word, "billingsgate," a synonym for ribald and abusive talk.

In an old play called "The True Chronicle History of King Lear," used by Shakespeare about 1605 as the source of his "King Lear," Billingsgate is mentioned as a notorious place for swearing.

But the name of the market is a hallowed one. Geoffrey de Monmouth, a 12th-century bishop who wrote a history of Britain, derived the name from the supposed fact that Beiln, a king of the Britons 400 years before the birth of Christ, built a gateway to the Thames River there and named it Belingsgate after himself.

According to the tale, when Beiln died his body was burned and the ashes put in a vessel of brass which was set upon a high pinnacle of stone over the gate.



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## The U.S. Farmers' Parade

The procession of tractors chugging over freeways in the U.S. farmers' demonstration last weekend leaves a curious image in the mind's eye. It was high-technology agriculture trying to carry its grievances to its customers and dependents in the post-industrial city—if only it could find them. The parade ended at the White House more out of respect for convention, perhaps, than in any real conviction that the tenant can do much for them. When Congress was passing a rather expensive farm bill last summer, President Carter had repeatedly urged the committees to hold the cost down.

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The demonstrators' emotions were genuine, but their tactics are inevitably going to prove ineffectual. For one thing, their support, even among farmers, is spotty; none of the major farm organizations is actively backing their threatened strike. For another, the present state of the market is not the only cause of their distress. Much of this protest appears to have originated in parts of the country where last summer's drought was severe.

Although the demonstrators talked about this autumn's falling prices, it's not a matter of a single harvest. The real trouble is the radical instability of farm prices over the past five years. Through a combination of unexpected circumstances and pure mismanagement, the Nixon administration sold off most of the nation's grain reserves in 1972. Under the pressure of unprecedented foreign demand, U.S. prices soared. The benefits fell very unevenly. It was a tremendous bonanza, for example, for the people who raise wheat—but a disaster for the dairymen and beef producers who had to buy feed on a steeply rising market.

Farmers invested heavily in new equipment and expanded production to meet the new demand from abroad. But prices kept

bouncing wildly up and down in reaction to every fluctuation in worldwide weather. For a couple of years, the crops have been very good in the United States and most other countries. As a result, prices have drifted downward. Meanwhile, inflation has been steadily raising the farmers' cost of production. Merely raising farm prices would constitute a very temporary kind of relief, since it would promptly speed up the inflation from which these farmers are suffering.

The solution here is a system of grain reserves to act as shock absorbers against the impact of bad weather, crop failures and sudden market fluctuations. In political terms, reserves constitute a pact between producers and consumers. The Carter administration is now embarking, in a gingerly way, on the process of rebuilding the national reserves. But there is a lot of opposition to the idea—mainly from farmers like those who brought their tractors to Washington a few days ago. They believe that reserves tend to restrain rising prices.

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That's quite right. But farmers can't have it both ways. If they want an unlimited free market when prices are rising, they can't expect much sympathy from their customers in the cities when prices start to move the other way. Perhaps it's possible to let the price cycle run, with farmers picketing the White House in the years of decline and the consumers picketing supermarkets in the years of upswing. But it's an expensive way for the country to live and ultimately destructive to rational farm production. There's a better way to do it. A restored system of grain reserves won't put prices where the farmers would like to see them. But it could greatly diminish the anxiety for the future, and the fear of collapsing prices, that brought the tractors to Washington.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Indochina's Refugee Flow

The conditions established by the Communist victors in Indochina continue to flush out substantial numbers of refugees, people who find the system so incompatible with their beliefs or standards that they are prepared to abandon homeland ties and possessions and seek haven abroad. This continuing flow is a telling comment on the kinds of societies now being built in Indochina. It is also a heavy burden on the countries of refuge. Many of the so-called boat people, who slip out in small boats, find themselves abandoned by foreign ships on the high seas and pushed away from foreign shores. The even larger numbers who leave by land end up in wretched camps in Thailand. Their plight is properly an international concern.

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Since the collapse of the U.S.-supported regimes in 1975, some 165,000 Indochinese have settled in the United States. Most arrived in the first surge, but some 15,000 later departees have arrived this year. Now 4,700 more people, who have been clinging to beachheads in Asia but cannot be resettled there, are in need of emergency admission.

The State Department has begun the process and, at the same time, it is preparing to ask Congress to develop a "long-term policy" to deal with 100,000 more refugees still in Thai camps, plus others expected in the future. Congress, which has supported two administrations in handling the refugees, can be expected to direct the State Department to keep asking other countries to accept their fair share.

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Ultimately the answer lies in the setting of policies, by the Indochinese governments, that do not impel helpless citizens to flee. The best place to stanch the flow is at the source. In the meantime, however, people are still trickling out of Indochina, and a disproportionate part of the burden falls on the countries closest by. They should be encouraged to help as many refugees as they can, but countries further from the scene must also do their part. The United States, France, Australia, New Zealand, even Israel, have taken in various numbers of refugees, and they and others must continue to assist in this sad, unfinished business of the war.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The \$2,000 Necktie

An advertisement the other day described a necktie, made of cut velvet and studded with diamonds, "for that man in a million, only \$2,000." The initial temptation was to exclaim: "Obscene!" but that, we soon realized, would be as irrelevant as mothers urging children to finish their liver because people not as fortunate are starving in Calcutta.

Still, the questions would not go away, heightened, perhaps, by that cheeky "only" in front of the price. For instance, what kind of shirt does one wear with a \$2,000 necktie? What kind of suit goes with that shirt? And so on, up to questions about the mentality and morality of the wearer.

\*\*\*

But are even those questions just? Who are we to tell the rich how to spend their money, as long as it is not in socially destructive ways? In any case, even if they wish to be instructed in the most socially useful way to spend, what is that way?

Obviously, they can give money to charity, a possibility that has no doubt occurred to

a host of worthy causes during this holiday season. But even after the rich do their philanthropic duty, something must be left over. Should they spend it on investments in less-developed countries, with the hope of truly helping the poor of Calcutta? To do that would weaken the dollar and could hurt the U.S. economy. Should they instead buy things that the rest of us regard as somehow more virtuous because they are useful—like washing machines? That kind of spending has its social price too. It turns up valuable resources and leads to higher consumption of energy.

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So what is left? Is there no socially useful object of spending for the rich? Happily, there is. They should put a maximum amount of their money into circulation by buying things that cost more than the value of the resources and labor to make them. Unusual, extravagant things. A velvet and diamond necktie, that costs \$2,000.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

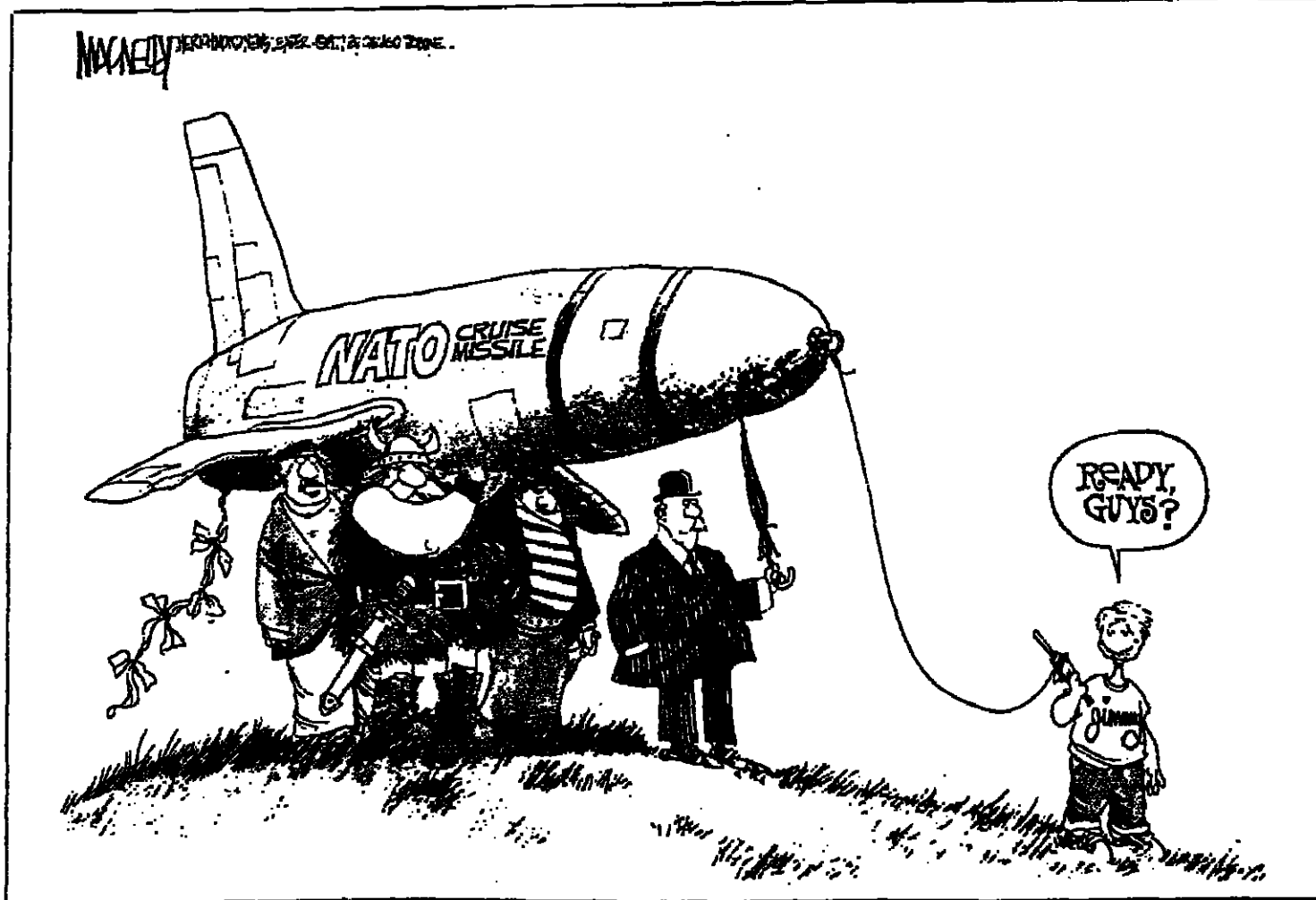
December 16, 1902

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, 76, widow of Gen. U.S. Grant, former President of the United States, died here today of bronchial trouble. Mrs. Grant had suffered for several years from a valvular affection of the heart, and this, aggravated by severe bronchitis, contributed to her death. She will be buried at the side of her husband in the mausoleum on Riverside Drive in New York City.

#### Fifty Years Ago

December 16, 1927

NEW ORLEANS—Five hundred Negroes stood in a pouring rain here and shouted "God save our president" as Marcus Garvey, self-styled "President of Africa," recently boarded the steamship Barnack, which a short time later departed for Panama. He had been ordered deported by the U.S. government for using the mails to defraud. He will be taken to Jamaica from Panama. He has already served two years in Atlanta prison.



## Jerusalem—The Gateway to Peace

By Hugh Caradon

WASHINGTON—In the Middle East there is one fundamental factor often avoided but never to be forgotten. It is that Jerusalem must be at peace.

If there is no settlement in Jerusalem, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's brave expedition will turn out as a forlorn failure; Secretary of State Cyrus Vance need fly no more; President Carter's hope of the Palestinian homeland can be put away in the files, and Israel must prepare for decades of precarious and expensive defense, an island in a great sea of threatening animosity.

The plain fact is that no Arab and no Moslem will accept the attempted annexation under Israeli sovereignty of Arab Jerusalem. If anyone doubts that let him ask any Arab, any Moslem, anywhere.

What is more, nearly every country in the world, including the United States, has called on Israel not to proceed with the attempt to annex East Jerusalem.

### Negative Fact

So much for the negative fact. It's best to turn to the positive opportunity, the noble conception that Jerusalem should become not a barrier but an opening, an opportunity, an invitation to a new era of freedom, equality, understanding and cooperation in a lasting peace.

For some years now the new idea has been gaining ground. It can be simply stated:

There should be sister cities in an undivided Jerusalem, an Arab Jerusalem under Arab administration and sovereignty on one side, and an Israeli administration and sovereignty on the other, with freedom of movement and communication between the two—a settlement based on mutual respect and peaceful coexistence, creating a new relationship of trust and cooperation between the Israelis and the Arabs, a new Jerusalem to bring about a lasting peace.

A free Jerusalem bringing people together instead of holding them apart, enabling them to cooperate in matters of joint concern—that is a prize that would be! What a blessing for everyone! Jerusalem as the center of peace and freedom—that would be the greatest triumph.

### No Barriers

I give my own confident testimony from many visits to Jerusalem. Everyone I meet, both Arab and Israeli, is agreed that whatever else happens, there should never again be barriers in Jerusalem. There is no intention on either side to go back to the old armed confrontation. That is what makes the proposal for equality in an undivided city both possible and practical.

I have often said while speaking in the Arab towns and villages of the West Bank that if anyone tries to erect barriers again in Jerusalem I should like to come with my own hands to help tear them down. But, as I say, I find on both sides agreement at least on this: a deep desire to keep an undivided city. What is the international interest?

It was long ago proposed in the United Nations that Jerusalem should be an international city, governed by the United Nations. That might have been possible at one time.

It is not now. Neither the Arabs nor the Israelis would accept it. And anyhow, it will be far better, I am sure, for the Arabs to administer the Arab areas and Arab population, and the Israelis their own. The international interest should be directed to freedom of religion and freedom of access to the Holy Places for everyone.

### Statute Proposed

I have proposed a statute of Jerusalem "to ensure that the Holy City of Jerusalem shall forever be a center and symbol of peace and freedom." The statute, I have good reason to believe, would be welcomed by the Christian churches as well as Moslems and Jews. It would provide for an international high commissioner, not to administer the sister cities, but to ensure, with the responsible authorities on both sides, freedom of movement between them and freedom of access for everyone to the Holy Places. And it should be agreed on both sides that the open city would be demilitarized.

Is all this an ideal dream? On the contrary, the proposals are practical and possible. The plan for an Arab and an Israeli Jerusalem, undivided and free of barriers, has the inestimable advantage of being the only solution that has any prospect or hope of restoring peace at last to the Middle East.

Now let us look at this proposal in the new light of recent developments. A month ago we all might have agreed that the question of the future of Jerusalem would have to be discussed at the Geneva conference.

Why should we wait now? There are many difficult questions later to be resolved by negotiation—questions of Palestinian rights, refugees, boundaries, demilitarized zones, guarantees. But why not now deal with Jerusalem not last but first? By an assurance now that Arab Jerusalem will be free, everything else would be made easier.

I was in Israel when President Sadat came to Jerusalem. He convinced all Israel, I am sure, that he genuinely seeks a permanent peace and recognizes the right of Israel to live in peace and security "free from force and threat of force."

### Opportunity

How about a worthy response from Israel on the other central issue? Here is an opportunity for a response that would, I have no doubt at all, give joy to every Arab and every Moslem in the world. Leave all the other issues to be promptly dealt with at Geneva or elsewhere in the transformed atmosphere that an Israeli gesture on Jerusalem would create.

Let Israel's response to Egypt

be an assurance now that Arab sovereignty over East Jerusalem is accepted, that the aim must be equality in the Holy City with no barriers.

I do not underestimate the strength of feeling in Israel on the subject of Jerusalem. But I believe that the future security of Israel and Palestinian self-determination and the craving for real peace everywhere in the Middle East are of paramount importance. "Magnanimity in politics is not seldom the truest wisdom."

Israel must be secure; Palestinians must be free. One is not possible without the other. Both are now attainable. Jerusalem could show the way.

What a wonderful thing it would be if we could look back on 1977 as the Year of Peace—with Jerusalem not the impediment but the site, the means, the insurance, the pride of lasting peace.

Lord Caradon, who recently returned from a visit to the Middle East, served in Palestine and Transjordan in the days of the British Mandate. In 1947, as the representative of Britain in the UN, he proposed Resolution 242, providing a basis for a Middle East settlement, the resolution being unanimously adopted in the Security Council. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

## With All Deliberate Speed

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—John Vorster and his colleagues in the South African government, in their bitterness at current U.S. policy, console themselves with one thought. They believe, as they have made clear in numerous conversations, that Jimmy Carter does not really represent the U.S. people in his critical attitude. They hope that before long another administration will take a friendlier view of white supremacy in South Africa.

That belief gives particular importance to a public opinion poll just released by Louis Harris. It tested U.S. attitudes on South Africa, and on U.S. policy there, in a survey taken last month. Before, incidentally, some of the horrifying disclosures in the case of Steve Biko.

Asked whether they thought the South African racial system was justified or not, 12 per cent of those polled said yes, 63 per cent no, the rest not sure. Asked whether they favored the United States and other Western countries putting pressure on South Africa to give blacks more freedom and participation in government, 48 per cent said yes, 26 per cent said no.

### New Business

On cutting off military supplies—a step subsequently approved by the UN Security Council—51 per cent were in favor, 24 per cent were opposed. Most striking was the response to an idea not adopted by the Carter administration, at least so far: preventing any new investment in South Africa by U.S. business. The vote was 42 per cent in favor, 33 against. There were majorities

against more drastic steps, such as ending all trade.

Some South African politicians may actually believe, as they say, that Mr. Carter and Andrew Young are wild radicals supporting Communist aims. But even sensible ones, in persuading themselves that the Carter policy lacks U.S. support, have failed to understand two fundamental things.

The first is the moral strain in the U.S. character. Americans have committed terrible wrongs themselves, in their history, but most feel badly about that—as the phenomenon of "Roots" showed. And Americans react with instinctive outrage to deliberate inhumanity anywhere. It is not only Mr. Carter who was sickened by reports of a human being kept shackled and naked in a cell as he died.

The second is that U.S. policy toward South Africa is based not only on a view of human rights but on a strong sense of self-interest. The overwhelming belief of U.S. experts on Africa, regardless of party, is that South Africa's present policy is heading for chaos and racial war—in which U.S. interests, among others, would be hurt. The belief is that a racial accommodation in South Africa is urgently desirable for U.S. political and economic reasons.

### U.S. Self-Interest

That view of U.S. self-interest in southern Africa did not begin with Mr. Carter. Even Henry Kissinger, who had wrongly believed that Portuguese colonialism would survive, moved quickly to oppose white racism as soon as the Portuguese pulled out.

The tactics of U.S. policy will doubtless change from time to time. Another president might be less assertive than Mr. Carter. But the basic belief that white dominance cannot last in southern Africa and that U.S. interests lie in an orderly transition to black rights is not likely to change.

The question for U.S. policymakers is how to make this welcome truth clear to South Africans. The answer must begin with a sense of steadiness. The government, including Mr. Carter, must convey more effectively that it has a sense of long-term commitment toward change in South Africa: a sense of measured understanding but unwavering opposition to white racism.

The policy has to be one for the long haul because there are

no immediate answers. There is no single thing the United States can do that will make Mr. Vorster change his policy tomorrow afternoon. But it does not follow—and this is crucial—that U.S. actions are useless. On the contrary, South Africans are extremely sensitive to U.S. views, economically and psychologically, especially if the views are seen as lasting ones.

An extremely useful guide to U.S. policy appears in the January issue of Foreign Affairs. It is by Prof. Clyde Ferguson of the Harvard Law School, a former U.S. ambassador to Uganda, and William R. Cotter, president of the African-American Institute in New York.

### Pressure

The Ferguson-Cotter argument is that the United States should pursue a "two-year path of graduated actions" to increase pressure on South Africa for change. It lists 41 possible steps, beginning with such mild ones as discouraging further U.S. investment and tourist travel in South Africa. The list is thoughtful, eschewing showboats, militancy, and it should serve as a powerful answer to those who say there is nothing to be done by the United States.

Ferguson and Cotter rightly say that the United States should stand ready to respond favorably to "any signs of real change" by the South African government. But they examine and decimate the argument that South Africa will change by itself if only we leave it alone. It has not done so, and it will not. There is no substitute for a self-interested U.S. policy of gradual, measured pressure on South Africa.

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INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**

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PARIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1977

FINANCE

Page 7

## Japan Supports Dollar, Absorbs \$800 Million

TOYO, Dec. 15 (AP-DJ).—The yen, absorbing nearly all the heaviest spot turnover in the market at the closing level, was up 1.5 yen.

The yen continued to rise, though, immediately after the close, as many "dollar crisis" has begun to ease against all the major currencies.

The volume soared to \$883 million, the highest since Aug. 28, when the yen was floated. The dollar was floated at 240 yen, the highest level in years.

The dollar's plunge amounted to 1.5 yen from the spot close in Tokyo and was held in the determination of the yen and the rate remained at 238 yen.

Forward dollar dropped 1.5 yen, with six-month dollars losing 3.5 yen.

There were no positive factors for the dollar.

The yen to Nixon Kissinger, a leading financial economist, said the yen economy said it would be an 8-to-9 percent rise for next year, and as such as a further cut in the discount rate.

AP report said Japan has been absorbing \$800 million in the exchange market, the report said. The IMF was of the heavy dollar buying measures to stem the rise in October and November, which ignored the actual market conditions, the report said.

Minister of International Trade and Industry Toshio Kono also was quoted as saying the government has to take strong measures to prevent a situation where the dollar drops another 10 to 20 yen.

In Frankfurt, the Bundesbank announced a series of securities confining measures to discourage further capital inflows, mop up excess liquidity caused by recent huge purchases of marks and yet hedge German interest rates lower.

The announcement of the German measures in the afternoon, which followed what appeared to be large purchases of dollars by the Bundesbank in the morning, helped the dollar to firm to 238.5 marks from the record end-of-day low yesterday of 237.0.

However, there were some tentative indications that the German action might deflect dollars into other currencies, for the dollar eased a bit against the Swiss franc in late trading to 2.0675 from 2.0690.

Since the initial impact of the German measures was to weaken the mark, the dollar tended to gain against other currencies linked with the mark either through the joint float arrangements or through strong trade ties.

Thus, the dollar edged up to 4.8665 French francs from 4.7915 and to 33.87 Belgian francs from 33.83.

Sterling eased to \$1.9475 from \$1.9405 while the Canadian dollar slipped to 0.911 U.S. dollars from 0.9118.

## Bundesbank Unveils Package Aid DM, Curb Cash Inflow

From Wire Dispatches  
FRANKFURT, Dec. 15.—The bank unveiled a package of measures today aimed at the flow of foreign funds into the country and the continuing rise of the mark against the dollar.

Readers said the measures, including a reduction in lending rates, would not be enough to stop the dollar's rise without supportive moves by U.S. authorities.

The drop in the market, however, was not enough to record a dollar fall to record a foreign exchange making the cost of West German exports more expensive in the market.

Measures announced after the close of the central bank included a reduction in discount rate to 3 from 3.5

## States Boost Investment in 3d Quarter

LONDON, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—Investment in the third quarter in the United Kingdom was up 1.5 percent on a year ago, according to the Bank of England statistics.

The bank commented in its quarterly bulletin that the U.S. presented a slightly higher rate of growth than usual, or about 2 percent, of the oil exporters.

Investment in Britain fell 1.5 percent in the third quarter from \$1.8 billion, a marked slowdown in the foreign currency deposits of U.S. banks.

Sterling holdings of the U.S. were virtually unchanged but the increase in U.S. assets with U.K. banks to \$500 million from \$1.4 billion compared with an \$1.75 billion in the last quarter, the bank said.

Investment in the aggregate cash of OPEC fell to \$8 billion from \$10 billion in the second quarter, which in turn showed a fall from the \$11-billion first quarter.

The bank also said that official U.S. holdings of sterling fell to \$74 billion from \$75.5 billion in the third quarter of this year, a fall from the \$74.4 billion at the end of 1976.

It compares with a \$282.2 billion in the second 1977 and was largely accounted for a \$80-million increase in the U.S. of the oil-exporting nations to \$1.25 billion.

The first nine months of 1977, however, official sterling holdings show a \$128-million fall from the \$128.5 billion of 1976.

**Viking Resources International N.V.**  
N.A.V. at 30-11-77  
\$22.18 (D.F. 53.36)

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## Washington Causing Business Hesitation

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (WP).—A new nationwide survey of business confidence shows American executives generally are optimistic about the long-run economic outlook, but are holding back on major capital investment projects because of uncertainty about taxes and government regulations.

The poll, conducted jointly by the Gallup organization and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, indicates that businessmen are more buoyant than consumers over how the economy will fare in the next four to five years. Most expect hefty gains in sales and profits.

However, the results show the executives are gloomy about the short run, estimating there is a 50-50 chance there will be a recession within the next two years. They are also worried about a spate of potential problems ranging from higher taxes to added government paperwork.

As a result, while the executives are continuing to buy "short-life" equipment such as cars and new machinery, they are holding back sharply on longer-term investments such as plant expansions and modernization, according to the poll.

Jay Schmiedeknecht, the Gallup vice-president who supervised the polling, said one of the major findings of the survey was that relatively few of the 1,174 executives who responded had very much confidence in the ability of the government to manage the economy in coming years.

"The pattern that emerges from this survey is one that should raise serious concern among policy-makers," he said. "The basic optimism of American businessmen remains intact. But, when you begin to talk about the government, people feel the business climate is worsening."

The survey marked the first entry of the Gallup organization into a regular poll of business confidence. Mr. Schmiedeknecht, formerly director of the survey research center of the University of Michigan, recently began a Gallup survey of consumer confidence.

Meanwhile, the economic forecasting arm of the Wharton School of Business made public its projections for 1978 showing the economy is likely to grow only at a moderate pace, with a modest reduction in unemployment, even with a substantial tax cut.

The forecast shows that, if taxes are cut by \$30 billion, the economy will grow 4.5 percent next year, compared with an estimated 4.3 percent this year, with the jobless rate edging down to 6.5 percent by year-end, down from 6.9 percent now.

The projection showed the inflation rate is likely to continue at about its current pace. It predicted that consumer prices would slow to a 5.4-percent pace, from 6.4 percent this year. But a broader measure, the GNP price index, was slated to remain at a 5.7-percent rate.

The survey on business confidence was given news for the Carter administration. White House economists have been counting on a visible pickup in capital spending

To Spur Growth to Up to 7.5 Per Cent

## Japan Said to Be Planning Strong Economic Stimulus

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (WP).—Japan has told the United States it is planning to unveil a massive new stimulus package later this month that will spur the lagging Japanese economy to a growth rate of between 7 and 8 1/2 percent, up from the 5 1/2 percent expected for this year.

U.S. international trade negotiator Robert Strauss said this is a "very positive step" in Japan's efforts to reduce its current account surplus and to resolve other problems with the United States, AP-Dow Jones reported.

"We're encouraged," Mr. Strauss told a press conference, although he added that the United States and Japan have not resolved numerous basic economic issues. He also said that the tariff reductions and other steps announced to far by Japan are "still inadequate" to meet the needs of both countries.

[Nobuhiko Ushiba, the minister for external economic affairs, told a press conference, held jointly with Mr. Strauss, that reduced to a low level with two Japan's current surplus might be years. "If you talk about two years, you might be right," Mr. Ushiba commented.]

Although the United States is still pressing for additional steps to deal with the surplus problem, the stimulus package is expected to be the heart of the Japanese effort next year. Tokyo has insisted it wants to keep the size of the program secret until next week's unveiling.

The disclosures came as Japan made public a list of more than 300 proposed tariff cuts and import quota liberalizations it has outlined in talks with U.S. officials this week.

Although Tokyo estimated the reductions would affect some

**French Car Imports**  
PARIS, Dec. 15 (AP-DJ).—The share of foreign manufacturers of the French car and light commercial vehicle market declined in October to 20.5 percent from 23.6 percent a year earlier, according to figures published by the Auto Importers' Association.

\$2.2 billion worth of worldwide exports to Japan, only about \$785 million of U.S. goods would be involved.

The major concessions to the United States were a small increase in the amount of American hotel-grade beef and oranges allowed into Japan and small cuts in tariffs for computers, airplanes and cars. U.S. silk, leather or consumer goods were not mentioned.

U.S. officials indicated the scope of the size of the cuts were insufficient to make much difference in American export levels to Japan. Alan Wolff, the deputy U.S. special trade representative, labeled the tariff cuts "rather modest."

The action came as Japan's newly appointed trade representative, Nobuhiko Ushiba, continued talks here with top government officials and members of Congress. Mr. Ushiba apparently did not retreat from his position that the tariff cuts were all Japan can do.

Mr. Ushiba is scheduled to meet with President Carter this afternoon and then fly to Brussels for a surprise conference with officials of the Common Market, which is seeking similar concessions by the Japanese.

## Britain Reaffirms Its Policy On Spending Curbs, Inflation

LONDON, Dec. 15 (AP-DJ).—The British government today reaffirmed its determination to continue its firm control of public spending and the counter-inflationary thrust of its monetary policies.

In a letter of intent to the International Monetary Fund, Chancellor Denis Healey said he expected domestic credit expansion in the fiscal year ending April 1978 and the first fiscal quarter of 1978-79 "together to be within the total of £7.7 billion earlier envisaged for 1977-78 alone."

Britain last year arranged a \$3.5-billion standby credit with the IMF which expires at the start of 1978. A first letter of intent was sent to the fund Dec. 15, 1977. Mr. Healey's new communication is a follow-up to that letter.

Mr. Healey also said he did not expect the public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR) for 1978-79 to exceed the £2.6 billion forecast in the first IMF letter of intent.

## U.K. Bank Denies Dollar Warning

LONDON, Dec. 15 (AP-DJ).—The Bank of England said today that commentary in its latest quarterly bulletin warning against the dangers of competitive devaluations did not have the United States in mind, as implied by an AP-Dow Jones report on the central bank's remarks (12T, Dec. 15).

"The remarks in the quarterly bulletin on the dangers of competitive devaluations and on the possible relevance for the future of lessons explicitly drawn from prewar experience. No reference was made to the United States and none was intended," the bank said.

Moreover, a spokesman said it is not the view of the British central bank that the U.S. administration is engaged in a policy of competitive devaluation.

Money Supply  
Meanwhile the Bank of England announced that the broadly based sterling M-3 money supply rose £285 million in the latest monthly period ended Nov. 15, an increase of 0.75 percent from a month earlier.

The M-3 money supply has increased at a 13.5-percent annual rate so far in the fiscal year ending next April.

Although the annual rate of increase in the first seven months is above the government's 12-percent target level, the rise in the November banking month represented a slowdown in expansion of the key sterling M-3 monetary aggregate. A month earlier, the rate of expansion was about 14.25 percent.

## U.S. Industrial Output Up for 3d Month in Row

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—U.S. industrial output rose 0.5 percent in November after a 0.3-percent increase for October, the Federal Reserve Board reported yesterday.

The November increase was the third consecutive monthly rise and left output 6.2 percent ahead of the same month a year earlier.

The board's index of industrial production stood at 139.7 percent of its 1967 average in November.

The board said increases were widespread among nonautomotive products and materials.

Output of consumer goods declined 0.1 percent as gains in the output of home goods and nondurable goods failed to offset a more than 4-percent decline in auto production, the board said.

It added that assembly schedules for December have been reduced further due to a slowdown in sales during November.

Business equipment production was up 0.3 percent in November, the same as in the previous month. The board said there were substantial gains in both manufacturing and commercial equipment, but production of transit equipment declined.

A 0.8-percent increase in production of intermediate products was attributable in large part to a 1-percent gain in the construction supplies sector, the board said.

Materials production was up 0.7 percent, with both durable and nondurable sectors growing strongly. Production of energy materials was up moderately.

The board said production of basic metals materials rose, despite the third consecutive monthly decline in raw steel output.

November marked a large increase in output of chemical materials.

## Profit-Taking Hits Stocks, Dow Drops 5

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (1HT).—Stocks closed lower in moderate trading today with most of the selling in the glamour and blue chip areas.

Analysts said yesterday's rally in that segment was unexpected and brought about today's profit-taking.

In addition, they said investors were disappointed in the Bundesbank's package, announced this morning, to try to boost the dollar. Foreign exchange traders were also disappointed and the dollar retreated during the day from opening highs reached before the plan was made public.

The currency had risen on hopes the West German central bank action would be stronger.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 4.85 points at 814.83. It was off 2.6 at 3 p.m.

Advancing issues led declines most of the day, but the trend reversed itself in the last hour of trading. At the close declines outnumbered advances by about 740 to about 660.

Volume totaled 21.61 million, down from 22.11 million yesterday.

Sambo's Restaurants, delayed throughout the morning, lost 3 3/8 to 17 1/8 on the NYSE and did not trade on the American Stock Exchange, where it last closed at 21 1/4. Sambo's said it has stopped talks on its possible acquisition.

Servomation lost 1 3/8 to 22. The company, which late yesterday settled with a group led by Oakbrook Consolidated and Allen & Co. a suit it filed to prevent the group from purchasing more of its shares, traded as high as 24 3/8 early on.

East around mid-session Servomation said there was a discrepancy between the number of shares it had been told the group had acquired before the suit was filed and the number the group now claimed to own, and the stock began to fall.

Servomation said the group now has stated that it will not seek more Servomation shares, as Servomation had earlier understood, and that it owned less than 4 percent of the company's stock, not about 11 percent.

## Sales of Autos in U.S. Drop for 3d Month


DETROIT, Dec. 15 (AP-DJ).—Sales of U.S.-made new cars in early December fell 6.3 percent from year-earlier deliveries, continuing an unexpected deterioration in auto sales that began in mid-November.

It was the third consecutive one-third of a month that domestic deliveries have slumped, increasing anxieties among Detroit auto executives and heightening the likelihood of additional auto assembly plant closings and layoffs after the first of the year to prevent an unwanted buildup of unsold cars on dealer lots.

### Company Report

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars			
Jewel Cos.			
Third Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	749.30	673.30	
Profits	3.20	8.80	
Per Share	0.27	0.76	
Nine Months			
Revenue	2,450.00	2,210.00	
Profits	18.60	23.30	
Per Share	1.43	2.02	

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## ADVERTISEMENT

**DEC. 15, 1977** (In French)  
(In French)

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A	100	95	85
B	95	90	80
C	90	85	75
D	85	75	65







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## Wenzel Leads in Cup After Slalom Victory

U.S. skiers claimed 9th, 10th and 11th places for the strongest overall showing by the Americans in any of the four World Cup tests this season.

The highest U.S. finisher was 21-year-old Becky Dorey, who came in ninth with a total time of 3:05.20. Dorey placed seventh in the Val d'Isere giant slalom.

A Slow Start

Cindy Nelson came in 10th following a slow start in the first heat. Nelson, 23, fell and was a nonfinisher in the Val d'Isere giant slalom.

Abbi Fisher, 20, was 11th. French stars Fabienne Serrat and Perrine Pelen, both nonfinishers at Val d'Isere's giant slalom but first and second place winners at Cervinia, found the track too fast and finished seventh and 15th respectively.

West Germany's Regina Moser came out of a very disadvantageous 46th place start to claim 20th place in the final results.

Women's Giant Slalom

1. Hanni Wenzel	3:02.13
2. Monique Kaserer	3:02.68



Hanni Wenzel with victory smile...

3. Lisa-Marie Morozov 3:02.89  
4. Maria Spill 3:03.25  
5. Annemarie Moser-Proell 3:03.40  
6. Lea Sotgiu 3:04.28  
7. Fabienne Serrat 3:04.32  
8. Marie-Therese Nadja 3:04.46  
9. Becky Dorey 3:05.20  
10. Cindy Nelson 3:05.28

- Women's World Cup Standings
1. Wenzel 28 pts; 2. Morozov 40; 3. Kaserer 38; 4. Moser-Proell 35; 5. Spill 25; 6. Nadja 25; 7. Pelen and Sotgiu 20; 9. Serrat 24; 10. Seder 15.



United Press International

## L Teams Moving Fast in Two Directions

Robin Herman

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (UPI)—L teams have not been as good as the bad teams in the last week in the National Hockey League when goalies in Atlanta's 11-1 victory over Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Flyers have

now lost just two games of their last 21, and the Boston Bruins are unbeaten in 17. Which teams in the NHL are capable of stopping the Bruins? Just Philadelphia and the Islanders, says Boston's coach, Don Cherry. The empty seats to the Boston Garden reflect what fans think of most of the Bruins' other opponents.

Out of Balance

"In the last two to three weeks," said John Ziegler, president of the NHL, "we have seen the leading teams start to pull away. As great as it is to see teams win, it throws the total competition a little out of balance. The difference between our first and 18th teams is a matter of concern. If at the end of the year the difference is in the upper third, the middle third and the lower third is as great as last year, competitively we did not do the job."

Ziegler was speaking to a meeting of the New York chapter of the Professional Hockey Writers

Association, and he discussed what he called "Three of my favorite topics: violence, mergers and national television contracts."

On violence, Ziegler said: "We have a very violent sport and let nobody kid anybody about it. We are putting men on the ice and asking them to skate at full speed. The body is an important part of the game. They have sticks in their hands and threatened not to cover the Games unless Lake Placid reduced its figure."

"We surround these people with boards and glass that are hard, and they play with an intensity probably not demanded of any other sport. Now that makes for violence. For anyone who says that hockey is violent and therefore bad doesn't think beyond words. Hockey is violent, but it isn't bad. If you want to get down to acceptable violence and unacceptable violence, that makes the discussion more meaningful."

"Any attempt to injure with the stick intentionally is unacceptable. I do not find it acceptable when two men, in that game where frustrations are constant, drop their sticks and their gloves and take a swing at each other."

Ziegler said he had learned his lesson about violence when he and Bruce Norris, the Detroit Red Wings owner, launched the London Lions in a short-lived European league. Fighting was prohibited outright in the league.

"Retaliation took the form of spearing, cross-checking, a great deal of knocking with the use of the stick, elbowing and kicking," Ziegler said. "Now that is the kind of violence we move to, as long as I have something to say about it we're not going to."

About a possible merger with the World Hockey Association, Ziegler said, "There are no discussions, no plans."

On getting a national television contract, Ziegler enthusiastically said: "We were thinking of buying one of the major networks but the negotiations fell through. We couldn't get a loan from the Players' Association."

In the course of discussing the lack of a television contract and faltering attendance in many U.S. cities, Ziegler said: "I'll borrow the script from Bowie Kuhn in talking about the Yankees. If the Rangers ever won the Stanley Cup we'd get the attention of the U.S. because there's something magic about New York."

But don't count on the Rangers this season. John Ferguson has made the Rangers younger—indeed, the team last month became the youngest team in the NHL. But the Rangers have hardly been made better in Ferguson's nearly two years as general manager.

## NFL Leaders

NATIONAL CONFERENCE					AMERICAN CONFERENCE				
Team	W	L	T	Pts	Team	W	L	T	Pts
AFC	10	5	1	20	SEA	10	5	1	20
PIT	9	6	1	18	ATL	9	6	1	18
CIN	8	7	1	16	IND	8	7	1	16
BUF	7	8	1	14	CHI	7	8	1	14
MIN	6	9	1	12	DET	6	9	1	12
ARI	5	10	1	10	WAS	5	10	1	10
DEN	4	11	1	8	NO	4	11	1	8
KAN	3	12	1	6	SEA	3	12	1	6
ATL	2	13	1	4	ATL	2	13	1	4
IND	1	14	1	2	IND	1	14	1	2
CHI	0	15	1	0	CHI	0	15	1	0
DET	0	15	1	0	DET	0	15	1	0
WAS	0	15	1	0	WAS	0	15	1	0
NO	0	15	1	0	NO	0	15	1	0
SEA	0	15	1	0	SEA	0	15	1	0
ATL	0	15	1	0	ATL	0	15	1	0
IND	0	15	1	0	IND	0	15	1	0
CHI	0	15	1	0	CHI	0	15	1	0
DET	0	15	1	0	DET	0	15	1	0
WAS	0	15	1	0	WAS	0	15	1	0
NO	0	15	1	0	NO	0	15	1	0
SEA	0	15	1	0	SEA	0	15	1	0
ATL	0	15	1	0	ATL	0	15	1	0
IND	0	15	1	0	IND	0	15	1	0
CHI	0	15	1	0	CHI	0	15	1	0
DET	0	15	1	0	DET	0	15	1	0
WAS	0	15	1	0	WAS	0	15	1	0
NO	0	15	1	0	NO	0	15	1	0
SEA	0	15	1	0	SEA	0	15	1	0
ATL	0	15	1	0	ATL	0	15	1	0
IND	0	15	1	0	IND	0	15	1	0
CHI	0	15	1	0	CHI	0	15	1	0
DET	0	15	1	0	DET	0	15	1	0
WAS	0	15	1	0	WAS	0	15	1	0
NO	0	15	1	0	NO	0	15	1	0
SEA	0	15	1	0	SEA	0	15	1	0
ATL	0	15	1	0	ATL	0	15	1	0
IND	0	15	1	0	IND	0	15	1	0
CHI	0	15	1	0	CHI	0	15	1	0
DET	0	15	1	0	DET	0	15	1	0
WAS	0	15	1	0	WAS	0	15	1	0
NO	0	15	1	0	NO	0	15	1	0
SEA	0	15	1	0	SEA	0	15	1	0
ATL	0	15	1	0	ATL	0	15	1	0
IND	0	15	1	0	IND	0	15	1	0
CHI	0	15	1	0	CHI	0	15	1	0
DET	0	15	1	0	DET	0	15	1	0
WAS	0	15	1	0	WAS	0	15	1	0
NO	0	15	1	0	NO	0	15	1	0
SEA	0	15	1	0	SEA	0	15	1	0
ATL	0	15	1	0	ATL	0	15	1	0
IND	0	15	1	0	IND	0	15	1	0
CHI	0	15	1	0	CHI	0	15	1	0
DET	0	15	1	0	DET	0	15	1	0
WAS	0	15	1	0	WAS	0	15	1	0
NO	0	15	1	0	NO	0	15	1	0
SEA	0	15	1	0	SEA	0	15	1	0
ATL	0	15	1	0	ATL	0	15	1	0
IND	0	15	1	0	IND	0	15	1	0
CHI	0	15	1	0	CHI	0	15	1	0
DET	0	15	1	0	DET	0	15	1	0
WAS	0	15	1	0	WAS	0	15	1	0
NO	0	15	1	0	NO	0	15	1	0
SEA	0	15	1	0	SEA	0	15	1	0
ATL	0	15	1	0	ATL	0	15	1	0
IND	0	15	1	0	IND	0	15	1	0
CHI	0	15	1	0	CHI	0	15	1	0
DET	0	15	1	0	DET	0	15	1	0
WAS	0	15	1	0	WAS	0	15	1	0
NO	0	15	1	0	NO	0	15	1	0
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ATL	0	15	1	0	ATL	0	15	1	0
IND	0	15	1	0	IND	0	15	1	0
CHI	0	15	1	0	CHI	0	15	1	0
DET	0	15	1	0	DET	0	15	1	0
WAS	0	15	1	0	WAS	0	15	1	0
NO	0	15	1	0	NO	0	15	1	0
SEA	0	15	1	0	SEA	0	15	1	0
ATL	0	15	1	0	ATL	0	15	1	0
IND	0	15	1	0	IND	0	15	1	0
CHI	0	15	1	0	CHI	0	15	1	0
DET	0	15	1	0	DET	0	15	1	0
WAS	0	15	1	0	WAS	0	15	1	0
NO	0	15	1	0	NO	0	15	1	0
SEA	0	15	1	0	SEA	0	15	1	0
ATL	0	15	1	0	ATL	0	15	1	0
IND	0	15	1	0	IND	0	15	1	0
CHI	0	15	1	0	CHI	0	15	1	0
DET	0	15	1	0	DET	0	15	1	0
WAS	0	15	1	0	WAS	0	15	1	0
NO	0	15	1	0	NO	0	15	1	0
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IND	0	15	1	0	IND	0	15	1	0
CHI	0	15	1	0	CHI	0	15	1	0
DET	0	15	1	0	DET	0	15	1	0
WAS	0	15	1	0	WAS	0	15	1	0
NO	0	15	1	0	NO	0	15	1	0
SEA	0	15	1	0	SEA	0	15	1	0
ATL	0	15	1	0	ATL	0	15	1	0
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CHI	0	15	1	0	CHI	0	15	1	0
DET	0	15	1	0	DET	0	15	1	0
WAS	0	15	1	0	WAS	0	15	1	0
NO	0	15	1	0	NO	0	15	1	0
SEA	0	15	1	0	SEA	0	15	1	0
ATL	0	15	1	0	ATL	0	15	1	0
IND	0	15	1	0	IND	0	15	1	0
CHI	0	15	1	0	CHI	0	15	1	0
DET	0	15	1	0	DET	0	15	1	0
WAS	0	15	1	0	WAS	0	15	1	0
NO	0	15	1	0	NO	0	15	1	0
SEA	0	15	1	0	SEA	0	15	1	0
ATL	0	15	1	0	ATL	0	15	1	0
IND	0	15	1	0	IND	0	15	1	0
CHI	0	15	1	0	CHI	0	15	1	0
DET	0	15	1	0	DET	0	15	1	0
WAS	0	15	1	0	WAS	0	15	1	0
NO	0	15	1	0	NO	0	15	1	0
SEA	0	15	1	0	SEA	0	15	1	0
ATL	0	15	1	0	ATL	0	15	1	0
IND	0	15	1	0	IND	0	15	1	0
CHI	0	15	1	0	CHI	0	15	1	0
DET	0	15	1	0	DET	0	15	1	0
WAS	0	15	1	0	WAS	0	15	1	0
NO	0	15	1	0	NO	0	15	1	0
SEA	0	15	1	0	SEA	0	15	1	0
ATL	0	15	1	0	ATL	0	15	1	0
IND	0	15	1	0	IND	0	15	1	0
CHI	0	15	1	0	CHI	0	15	1	0
DET	0	15	1	0	DET	0	15	1	0
WAS	0	15	1	0	WAS	0	15	1	0
NO	0	15	1	0	NO	0	15	1	0
SEA	0	15	1	0	SEA	0	15	1	0
ATL	0	15	1	0	ATL	0	15	1	0
IND	0	15	1	0	IND	0	15	1	0
CHI	0	15	1	0	CHI	0	15	1	0
DET	0	15	1	0	DET	0	15	1	0
WAS	0	15	1	0	WAS	0	15	1	0
NO	0	15	1	0	NO	0	15	1	0
SEA	0	15	1	0	SEA	0	15	1	0
ATL	0	15	1	0	ATL	0	15	1	0
IND	0	15	1	0	IND	0	15	1	0
CHI	0	15	1	0	CHI	0	15	1	0
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SEA	0	15	1	0	SEA	0	15	1	0
ATL	0	15	1	0	ATL	0	15	1	0
IND	0	15	1	0	IND	0	15	1	0
CHI	0	15	1	0	CHI	0	15	1	0
DET	0	15	1	0	DET	0	15	1	0
WAS	0	15	1	0	WAS	0	15	1	



